(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2071.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1786.

LONDON, *July* 4.

BY the last advices from the East Indies, the Dutch have sent there a much more considerable military force than is generally known in this country, and every ship that arrives there, whether for war or trade, is obliged to bring a certain quantity of military or naval stores, with materials for building new and repairing old fortifications, by which means in a short time the Mynheers will imperceptibly raise a considerable force in that part of the world, where they are already attempting to increase their influence with the natives, by presents, treaties, &c. &c.

Whenever this country is so unfortunate as to be engaged in a fresh war, it is more than probable the East will be the great theatre of it, as the West was in the last war, for our natural enemies look with an envious eye at our flourishing possessions in that quarter, where every thing wears an appearance that astonishes those who would be glad to see them in a different light.

July 7. Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his dispatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representation also made by the merchants interested in the commerce with America.

BOSTON, *September* 4.

A sachem and two warriors, of the Oneida tribe of Indians, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, and we are told have been introduced to his excellency the governor.

By a gentleman, on whose veracity we can depend, who arrived in this town last Friday, from Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that on Tuesday last, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the court of common pleas, in that town, a mob, consisting of near fifteen hundred men, five hundred of whom were under arms, and headed by a captain of militia, assembled there, with the treasonable intention of forcibly preventing the sitting of that court, which they effected, the judges, from their threats and proceedings, thinking it insecure to proceed in the business of their office.

The same gentlemen adds, that a convention had been held in that county, which had voted, as their opinion, that the senate, courts of common pleas, and sessions, and the attorney-general, were grievances and common nuisances to the public, as well as unnecessary and expensive.

NEW-YORK, *September* 13.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, July 3.

"The town of Wyk continues to receive from the different provinces sums of money to be appropriated to its defence. A few days ago a person who did not declare his name, offered 2000 florins, but on condition that the bailiff belonging to the court of justice, who is now in prison should be relieved; this, however, was not complied with, and the offer lost. Another person, who likewise concealed his name, generously made a present of the said sum, for the use of the burgesses, that they might not have to regret the loss of the former. These circumstances may appear trifling to foreigners, but they mark the spirit of the people.

"Some officers of the burgesses of this place appeared, on the 29th of last month, before the court of justice, agreeable to summons, to declare what they knew of a plan conceived by the burgesses to shut the gates of the city, and imprison the state of the province in case it should be determined to employ force against the town of Wyk, but this examination discovered nothing. One of the new-created tribunes of Utrecht has thought prudent to resign his office on pretence of not being duly qualified according to the articles of the new regulations, but the real cause of his retiring is more obvious"

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 13.

A letter from his excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles from the United States, to his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister of foreign affairs at New-York, dated May 27, 1786, says, "As to the article of tobacco, which has become on important branch of remittance to almost all the states, I had the honour of communicating to you my proposition to the court to abolish the monopoly of it in their farm; the count de Vergennes was, I thought, thoroughly sensible of the expediency of this proposition, and disposed to befriend it; that the renewal of the lease of the farms had been consequently suspended six months, and was still in suspence; but that so powerful were the farmers general, &c. that I despaired of preventing the renewal of the farm at that time. Things were in this state when M. de la Fayette returned from Berlin. On communicating to him what was on the carpet, he proposed to me a conference with some persons well acquainted with the commercial system of this country.—We met—they proposed the endeavouring to have a committee appointed to inquire into the subject. The proposition was made to the count de Vergennes, who befriended it, and had the M. de la Fayette named a member of the committee: he became, of course, the active and truly zealous member for the liberty of commerce; others, though well disposed, not choosing to oppose the farm openly. This committee has met from time to time; it shewed an early and decisive conviction that the measures taken by the farm to put the purchase of their tobacco into the monopoly on that side of the water, as the sale of them was on this, tended to the annihilation of commerce between the two countries. Various palliatives were proposed from time to time. I confess that I met them all with indifference, my object being a radical cure of the evil, by discontinuing the farm, and not a mere assuagement of it for the present moment, which, rendering it more bearable, might lessen the necessity of removing it totally, and perhaps prevent that removal. In the mean time the other branches of the farm rendered the renewal of the lease necessary, and it being said to be too far advanced to have the article of tobacco separated from it and suspended, it was signed in the month of March, while I was in England, with a clause, which is usual, that the king may discontinue when he pleases, on certain conditions. When I returned, I found here a memorial from the merchants of l'Orient, complaining of their having 6000 hogsheads of tobacco on hand, and of the distresses they were under from the loss of this medium of remittance. I enclosed it to the count de Vergennes, and asked his interference. I saw him on the 23d instant, and spoke to him on the subject. He told me there was to be a committee held the next day at Berni, the seat of the comptroller-general, and that he would attend himself to have something done. I asked him if I was to consider the expunging that article from the farm, as desperate. He said that the difficulty of changing so ancient an institution was immense; that the king draws from it a revenue of twenty-six millions of livres; that an interruption of this revenue, at least, if not a diminution, would attend a change, that their finances were not in a condition to bear even an interruption, &c. Incidents enough will arise to keep this object in our view, and to direct the attention to it as the only point on which the interests and harmony of the two countries (so far as this article of their commerce may influence) will ultimately find repose. The committee met the next day. The only question agitated was how best to relieve the trade under its double monopoly. The committee found themselves supported by the presence and sentiments of the C. de Vergennes. They therefore resolved that the contract with Mr. Morris, if executed on his part, ought not to be annulled here; but that no similar one should ever be made hereafter; that so long as it continued, the farmers should be obliged to purchase from 12 to 15,000 hogsheads of tobacco a year, over and above what they should receive from Mr. Morris, from such merchants as should bring it in French or American vessels, on the same conditions contracting with Mr. Morris; providing, however, that where the cargo shall not be assorted, the prices shall be thirty-eight, thirty-six and thirty-four livres, for the first, second and third qualities of whichsoever the cargo may consist. In case of dispute about the quality, specimens are to be sent to the council, who will appoint persons to examine and decide on it. This is indeed the least bad of all the palliations which have been proposed: but it contains the seeds of perpetual trouble.

"It is very easy to foresee that the farmers will multiply difficulties and vexations on those who shall propose to sell to them by force, and these will be making perpetual complaints, so that both parties will be kept on the fret. If, without fatiguing the friendly dispositions of the ministry, this should give them just so much trouble as may induce them to look to the demolition of the monopoly as a desirable point of rest, it may produce a permanent as well as temporary good. This determination of the committee needs the king's order to be carried into effect. I have been in hourly expectation of receiving official information that it is ultimately confirmed by him, but as yet it is not come, and the post will set out to day. Should it arrive in time, I will enclose it; should it not arrive, as I do not apprehend any danger of its being rejected, or even altered materially (seeing that M. de Vergennes approved of it, and M de Calonne acquiesced) I have supposed you would wish to be apprised of its substance, for a communication of which I am indebted to the M. de la Fayette. Though you cannot publish it formally, till you know it is confirmed by the king, yet an unauthoritative kind of notice may be given to the merchants to put them on their guard, otherwise the merchants here, having the first knowledge of it, may by their agents purchase up all the tobaccoes they have on hand, at a low price, and thus engross to themselves all the benefit.

"In the same letter I mentioned that the rice of Carolina, compared with that of the Mediterranean, was better and dearer. This was on my own observation, having examined both in the shops here, where they are retailed. Further inquiries gave me reason to believe that the rice of Carolina, on its arrival, is fouler and cheaper, and that it is obliged to be cleaned here before it is saleable; that this advances the price, but at the same time the quality also beyond that of the Mediterranean. Whether the trouble of this operation discourages the merchant, or the price the consumer, or whether the merchants of Carolina have not yet learnt the way to this market, I cannot tell. I find in fact that but a small proportion of the rice consumed here is from the American market, but the consumption of this article here is immense. If the makers of American rice, would endeavour to adapt their preparations of it to the taste of this country, so as to give it over the Mediterranean rice, the advantage of which it seems susceptible, it would very much increase the quantity for which they may find sale. As far as I have been able to find, it is received here on a favourable footing.

"I have the honour of enclosing a copy of the contract with Mr. Morris, &c."

A letter from Messrs. John Searle and Co. of Madeira, dated the 26th of July, and received by Mr George Meade of this city, September 11, 1786, says, "By a vessel just arrived from Mogadore, Messieurs Allen and Amreigo of this place received a letter, acquainting them, that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the emperor, and that the ambassadors had taken their passage for Algiers. We wish them equal success at that place, as we have not the least doubt of the first being a fact."

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 21.

Thomas Hughlett and William Whiteley were chosen electors for Caroline county.

On Monday last, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, the electors of the senate met in this city, and the next day proceeded to ballot for fifteen senators, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. For the western shore, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Johnson, Richard Barnes, George Plater, John Hall, John Smith, Daniel Carroll, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires. For the eastern shore, John Henry, George Gale, Edward Lloyd, William Hemsley, William Paca, and William Perry, Esquires.

Messieurs GREENS,

Be pleased to publish in your next gazette the following declaration and remonstrance of the grand jury of the eastern shore of this state. A. B.

WE, the grand jurors for the eastern shore of Maryland, taking into our most serious consideration the late daring and dangerous insurrection and riot excited, raised and commmitted, by a set of infatuated men in Charles county, in the month of June last, and being fully impressed with the dangerous and fatal consequences of such disorderly conduct, if not timely discountenanced and suppressed, do take this first opportunity that has offered since the commission of the above offence, solemnly and publicly to declare and proclaim to the world, our respect and veneration for our happy constitution, our perfect reliance on, and implicit confidence in, the wisdom, energy, and power of the laws to correct and redress all the real grievances and complaints of our citizens, our detestation and abhorrence of all disorderly and tumultuary assemblies, under any pretext whatever, and our determined resolution to support the civil authority of the state with our lives and properties.

Anthony Banning, foreman,	Josiah Adams,
Charles Williams,	Nicholas Martin,
James G. Heron,	G. Dawson,
J. Barnaby,	John Green,
Richard Pattison, jun.	Richard Callisson,
Nathan Wright,	Vincent Hutchison,
David Smith,	John Chaires,
John Scarborough,	Rd. Tilghman, jun.
James Law,	William Hemsley,
Levin Gillis,	James Evans.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

THE Delegate is under ſome ſmall obligation to *the Citizen* for making his objections to him in ſo public a manner, and thereby affording an opportunity of refutation—the other agents and emiſſaries of the party, in oppoſition to *the Delegate*, ſhot their poiſoned arrows in the dark, diſſeminated their ſlanders in private, and precluded all poſſibility of detection—The *leaders* of the party may boaſt great management and ſkill in electioneering, but to every diſpaſſionate obſerver their conduct muſt appear deſtitute of candour, generoſity, and juſtice to *the Delegate*, and the city—it cannot be denied, that the citizens were taken by ſurpriſe, many of whom were ſolicited and urged, without the leaſt time for reflection, to plight their honour to vote for the gentleman propoſed—treats and carouſals immediately followed, to keep their bodies and minds heated, and to hold them to promiſes raſhly given—fallacious arguments were urged at theſe nocturnal meetings to miſlead and deceive; miſrepreſentations were openly made, and falſehoods *ſlily* inſinuated to thoſe, on whom they would operate.—When requeſted to attend a public meeting to afford an opportunity of making any objections againſt the *public* conduct or character of *the Delegate*, the voters for the new candidate were deſired, and prevailed on not to appear—contrary to all former practice, on the morning of the election, the voters for the new candidate were aſſembled and paraded in a field near the city, and their flanks being guarded by truſty ſubalterns to prevent deſertion, they were marched from thence to the front of the ſtadt-houſe, and to waſte time, ſome half ſcores were occaſionally ſmuggled in to the polls, while the main body were ſtationed behind the ſtadt-houſe to conceal them, until the Delegate and his friends had departed from the huſtings--by theſe manœuvres all means of information was prevented, and by this conduct the inſidious deſigns of the leaders of the party prevailed—the mechanics and tradeſmen, when too late to give efficacious oppoſition, will diſcover their error, and the next attempt (if any proſpect of ſucceſs opens to their views) will be to diſcard and diſgrace my colleague.

The *ignorance*, *vanity*, and *inſolence* of *the Citizen*, is almoſt unexampled in this country; his ignorance has already been expoſed, and muſt appear on the ſlighteſt peruſal of his publications—hear the vanity of this *ſcraper of cat-gut*, "the world will believe *him*, when *he* declares on *his honour*, &c."—If *he* ſhould appear in a public capacity, *he* ſhall carry into the ſervice of his country *a pure* and honeſt heart--"*he* merits the confidence of his country,"—*he* has devoted his youth to the acquiſition of knowledge, "*he* is eſteemed by every honeſt man, to whom he is known,"--for an *unknown* perſon thus to talk is truly laughable; only let him pull off his maſk, and the public will judge of his pretenſions.

The Delegate is not to expect the forgiveneſs of *the Citizen* for accuſing him of a breach of veracity—alack and a well aday! to convince the world, how ſincerely the Delegate deſpiſes his reſentment, he charges him with a violation of truth in the following particulars, and will not retract them, although *the Citizen* ſhould appear in *prop. perſon*, nor will the Delegate, if in his power, claim any protection from *privilege*, as meanly and falſely alleged by *the Citizen*—1. *The Delegate* ſolicited the Annapolitans to appoint him their elector of the ſenate; it is not true—2. The Delegate ſupported the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue; when in fact he only juſtified it, ſo far as it was arraigned by a committee of the houſe of delegates—3. *The Delegate* aimed at the continuance of the intendant's office with *overgrown powers*; whereas he was only for veſting it with ſuch, as were neceſſarily incident and requiſite to ſecure the collection of the revenue—4. *The Delegate* was for continuing the ſaid *office* from a *partiality* to the *officer*; he propoſed the office, before a conjecture could be formed as to the perſon; this aſſertion is baſe and falſe.

"Nature and education has rendered *the Citizen* inferior to *the Delegate* in ungenerous invective."—What a deſpicable ſubterfuge for commencing and continuing a perſonal attack, and pouring forth a torrent of abuſe.—Hear his unparalleled inſolence—1ſt. "The Delegate is bent on an emiſſion of money, the exoneration by the ſtate of the Britiſh debtors, and the revival of the intendant's office, and will *ſacrifice every obſtacle* to their accompliſhment."—2. "The Delegate entertains prejudices againſt particular members of the ſenate, which have tainted his mind with ungenerous *malevolence*, ſo that he cannot diſcharge the duty of an elector from a bitterneſs of heart.—3. "There is no man breathing talks more of honour and integrity than the Delegate."—4. To prevent the ſenate from *chalking out* one of his favourite ſchemes, *the Delegate* would have conſtrued into a money bill *whatever* was ſent by the ſenate."—5. "Shall the glorious ſtruggle for independence and its attainment terminate in the exaltation of *the Delegate* to *ſupreme power*."—6. "It is the ruling paſſion of the ſoul of the Delegate to govern the public councils of the ſtate, and the Delegate never had a wiſh more at heart, than to be an elector of the ſenate."—There is not a particle of truth in any one of theſe aſſertions; they flow from an uncommon malignity of nature.—To this very polite catalogue of vices and follies, *the Citizen* adds, "There are *three* things, the honour, integrity and impudence of the Delegate, which make *the creature* truly inſufferable."—What a flight of nonſenſe! Impudence indeed will render any one contemptible, but it remains for *the Citizen* to exp'ain, how the honour and integrity of a man can make him inſufferable.

How could *the Delegate* expect to eſcape, when the electors of the ſenate, and the houſe of delegates are equally the objects of the Citizen's illiberal cenſure?—1. "*The Delegate* has carried all his grand leading points in the houſe of delegates; it is only neceſſary to procure a *proper ſenate*, to effect which purpoſe nothing appeared to *the Delegate* more effectual, than to obtain a ſeat among the electors, not only to ſecure his own ſeat in the ſenate, but that his influence might be exerted in giving to that body the form, which would beſt anſwer his political views."—2. "In declamatory ſpeeches, where aſſertion paſſes for proof and argument, *the Delegate bent the yielding houſe of delegates to all his purpoſes*."

I have tired myſelf and I fear my readers.—It would exhauſt the patience of a *Job* to notice all the puerilities and abſurdities of *the Citizen*; he is the *pooreſt Wight*, that ever preſumed to adviſe on political meaſures, or decide on public characters; but in theſe times the moſt ignorant are generally the moſt deciſive in communicating their ſentiments on the very complicated ſubjects of political controverſy—Every boy, who has only learned the firſt rudiments of Latin or French, every ſtudent of the law, though in his noviciate, eſpecially if he has acquired the art of dancing and fiddling, conceives himſelf fully qualified to be a ſenator, or counſellor, or to dictate on the propriety and nature of political meaſures—If *the Citizen* declines any further appeal to the public, on this occaſion, and wiſhes to eſtabliſh a literary character, he may employ his pen in writing the hiſtory of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, and from the example of a brother dunce, lay the public under contribution for the purchaſe of another *catchpenny*.

The Delegate wiſhes to poſſeſs the eſteem of the public, but he has never purſued any ſiniſter method to obtain it.—He would not willingly make one good man his enemy, and as for the unworthy, he deſpiſes their envy and malevolence.—The calumnies of envy, ignorance and impertinence muſt ever be ſuſtained by the man, who dares to ſtand forth in oppoſition to the deſigns of party, and the views of ambition, or avarice.—He relies on the favour and protection of the public, from their opinion of his integrity and zeal in their ſervice; but if diſappointed, he prefers the approbation of his own heart, and the comforts of a clear conſcience to the plaudits of millions.

A DELEGATE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

THE printer to the ſtate begs leave to inform the public, that the collection of laws, which he is now printing agreeably to the directions of the legiſlature, is in great forwardneſs; at the ſame time he requeſts thoſe gentlemen who ſtill have his ſubſcription papers, to return them as ſoon as poſſible. From the great utility which this work is generally expected to poſſeſs, he flattered himſelf that the number of ſubſcribers would have been very conſiderable; but in this he has been deceived, as well as with reſpect to the magnitude of his undertaking. Although this work comprehends little more than the laws of this ſtate ſince ſo recent a period as the year 1763, the ſize of the volume will be ſuch as cannot fail to induce a favourable opinion of his terms.

All public ſubſiſting laws are printed at large, except thoſe whoſe operation is paſt. Of the latter kind, and of thoſe laws which have expired, or have been repealed, and under which rights have been acquired, or any thing important has been tranſacted, a full and faithful abſtract is given of, at leaſt, the moſt material parts. Laws not deemed public, but intereſting to great bodies of men, are likewiſe publiſhed at large. Laws reſpecting pariſhes, ſchools, and ſmall ſocieties, or towns, &c. are only abſtracted, as alſo are ſome temporary or repealed laws, merely becauſe they are ſingular in their nature, objects of curioſity, and capable of ſuggeſting hints to future legiſlators. As to laws merely relating to individuals, &c. the titles only of them are given.

The following abſtract is given by way of ſpecimen not only of the nature of the performance, but of the type uſed for abſtracts. The type uſed for the acts at large is equal in goodneſs to this, and of the ſize uſed in Bacon's laws.

CHAP. XXIII.

An ACT for the emiſſion of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thouſand pounds, on the ſecurity of double the value in lands, to defray the expences of the preſent campaign.

At the time of paſſing this act, a Britiſh army, under the conduct of an enterpriſing ſpirited commander, had puſhed from Charleſton into Virginia; and his purpoſe appeared to be, that of overrunning the country, ſubverting the new governments as he paſſed along, and, at length, forming a junction with the main army from New-York. At no ſtage of the war did our affairs, particularly with reſpect to this ſtate, wear a more threatening aſpect. The continental treaſury was empty. The ſcheme for calling in bills of credit, at the rate of forty for one, had not only effectually ſtopped their circulation, but made an impreſſion on the minds of the people extremely unfavourable to paper credit in general, and hence an amazing depreciation of the two recent ſtate emiſſions had taken place; but had they been equal in value to ſpecie, the ſtate at this time had but a ſmall ſum at command, and was deſtitute of every other money. The practice of ſeizure under law, had been carried as far as could be ſubmitted to by a free people. In this alarming ſituation, the idea of a new and better emiſſion, ſuggeſted itſelf as the only expedient for enabling this ſtate to contribute its part to the ſupport of the common cauſe, and to provide for its own internal government and defence.

It was imagined, that to the total want of funds for the continental emiſſions, and the precarioufneſs of the funds deſtined for the redemption of the two ſtate emiſſions, together with their relation to, and connexion with, the continental money, might juſtly be imputed their want of ſucceſs. It was therefore determined to provide the moſt ample and undoubted funds, and to take ſuch meaſures as would render it impoſſible for the projected emiſſion to fail.

By this act, bills of credit to the amount of not more than £. 200,000, of various denominations in dollars, are to be emitted immediately, and ſhall not continue in circulation more than four years; every holder of the ſame, being entitled at any time between the 25th of December, 1784, and the 25th of June, 1785, to bring them to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and to receive in exchange gold or ſilver at certain rates herein ſpecified, being the ſame, in moſt reſpects, with the rates at preſent eſtabliſhed.

For the redemption of theſe bills, there is in the firſt place impoſed a tax, payable in ſpecie or in the ſaid bills, of 3/9 in the £. 100, according as property may be valued for three ſucceſſive years, to be collected and paid into the treaſury, with other public taxes, by the 20th of September in 1782, 1783, and 1784. In the next place, Britiſh property, to a very great amount, is directed to be ſold by the commiſſioners. Each purchaſer is to give bond for double the purchaſe money, with two ſecurities, for the payment in ſpecie, or in the ſaid bills to their actual value, of one third, with intereſt, on the 1ſt of September in each of the aforeſaid years; and upon failure of payment, the treaſurer is to direct the clerk of the general court for the reſpective ſhore, to record the bond, and iſſue execution, on which ſhall be levied, in ſpecie, or bills to their actual value, the money due, with the coſts accruing. Thirdly, Perſons in each county are appointed to receive ſubſcriptions of the following nature: Any perſon may ſubſcribe a ſum, not leſs than £. 100, payable in ſpecie, or in the ſaid bills, by the firſt of November, 1784, ſpecifying at the ſame time a particular of freehold eſtate, or real chattels, to the amount according to the aſſeſſment, of double the ſum ſubſcribed. All ſuch ſubſcriptions are to be lodged with the treaſurer, and ſhall bind the eſtate in whatever hands it may fall; and the ſubſcribers may at any time pay in their ſubſcriptions, and be entitled on the day of payment to receive the principal, in ſpecie, and an intereſt of eight per cent. and ſhall thereby exonerate the lands which they made chargeable; and any other holder of the bills may at any time bring to the treaſurer not leſs than £. 100, and be entitled to receive the principal in ſpecie at the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix *per cent.*

But theſe bills of credit are not to iſſue beyond the ſum which the bonds and ſubſcriptions lodged in the office ſhall amount to, nor ſhall they be paid by the treaſurer but at a value equal to that of ſpecie. One fifth part of them are appropriated to the defence of the ſtate, and the reſidue are appropriated, under the orders of the executive, to the purpoſe of defraying the expences of the campaign, hereafter to be incurred.

On the 1ſt of October, 1784, all accounts relative to the emiſſion are to be cloſed, adding the intereſt growing due on the 25th of December, to thoſe who have carried bills into the treaſury and taken receipts, deducting every thing received on the bonds, and from the tax, and from ſubſcribers. The balance is then to be ſtruck and apportioned amongſt the unpaid ſubſcriptions; and public notice in the papers ſhall be given of the proportion *per centum* which each ſubſcriber has to pay. If this be unpaid on the 1ſt of November following, the treaſurer is immediately, under hand and ſeal, to certify the particular charged by each ſubſcriber, the ſum he ſubſcribed, and the ſum due, which laſt he ſhall direct the ſheriff to levy, by a ſale of a ſufficient part of the land. The ſheriff is immediately to ſet up a copy of the ſaid certificate at the court-houſe door, giving notice of the time of ſale, which ſhall not be leſs than 10, or more than 20 days afterwards; and the ſheriff ſhall pay the ſum due to the treaſurer in ſpecie, or in bills, within 15 days after the time appointed for the ſale, or he ſhall himſelf be chargeable with double the ſum.

It evidently appears, that the principal deſign of the legiſlature was to procure a loan, to the

amount of the bills emitted. The iſſuing of them from the treaſury may be conſidered, in one view, on the ſame footing, as an individual's paſſing his notes of hand for the neceſſaries he purchaſes. This mode of obtaining ſupplies was preferable to the ſeizing of whatever the ſtate wanted belonging to its citizens. But the legiſlature had other things in contemplation. As the paper was iſſued as ſpecie from the treaſury, it was incumbent on them to provide, that it ſhould be as good as ſpecie to thoſe, who received it. Beſides, they wiſhed to furniſh the community with a circulating medium. For this purpoſe, at the time of paſſing the act, moſt of the members of aſſembly entered into a ſolemn aſſociation, to receive the bills as ſpecie, ſo far, at leaſt, as their ſubſcriptions might amount to. This aſſociation accompanied the ſubſcription paſers into every part of the ſtate; and almoſt every man, who ſubſcribed the latter became alſo a member of an aſſociation, in which men mutually pledged their ſacred honour. Added to this, in every county public meetings were held for the purpoſe of ſupporting the emiſſion, and in ſome counties even committees were formed. In ſpite of all theſe proviſions, the bills of credit, within three months after their emiſſion, and at a time when our affairs were in a proſperous train, had depreciated at leaſt 100 *per cent.* And hence may ſafely be drawn theſe concluſions. That private intereſt will generally prevail againſt public good. That ſentiments of honour are inſufficient to bind men in general. That without uſes and demands, nothing but opinion can ſupport bills of credit. That where opinion is wanted, no proviſion of the legiſlature, without creating uſes and demands, can produce it; and that it is a vain attempt, in a free government, to combat general opinion by laws. By opinion, applied to bills of credit, is to be underſtood a firm belief and perſuaſion, that they will be equal to, and anſwer all the purpoſes of ſpecie. But from a general clamour for an emiſſion, is by no means to be inferred this opinion; becauſe that clamour may moſt probably proceed from an expectation of deriving an advantage from their depreciation. Theſe few remarks, it is preſumed, may be pardonable, but the nature of this work will not afford room for all the obſervations which ſuggeſt themſelves on this fruitful and moſt important ſubject.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 30th day of September next, at the plantation of William Holliday, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, for ready money,

THE perſonal eſtate of Thomas Holliday, deceaſed, conſiſting of a negro woman, two children, a bed, and a horſe. w3

10 3/6 WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, executor.

Negro Shoes.

FIVE hundred pairs of the beſt quality, to be ſold, on the loweſt terms, by the ſubſcriber, in London-town, who recieves hides for tanning as uſual.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. They may alſo be had of Meſſieurs Abſalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Weſt, and John Wiſeman, in Annapolis. 1

Cornhill-ſtreet, Annapolis, September 18, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his old cuſtomers in particular, and the public in general, that he has completely finiſhed his houſe, as alſo built a large and elegant ſtable and coach houſe, and furniſhed himſelf with every other conveniency for the reception and accommodation of gentlemen in the private way; he therefore returns his ſincere thanks to his old friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame, and aſſures them and whoever elſe may be pleaſed to lay their commands on him, that the greateſt aſſiduity and endeavours to pleaſe will be exerted by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

10 3/6 JOHN BREWER, ſen.

September 15, 1786.

WANTED,

AN overſeer who underſtands well the management of a farm, and conducting a number of negroes; it is alſo neceſſary he ſhould be acquainted with the raiſing and care of ſtock. None need apply who cannot have the beſt of recommendations, and are well known for their activity, induſtry, and prudent management. Apply to the printer. 10 3/6 w3

Baltimore, September 19, 1786.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of the late Jonathan Hudſon, deceaſed, are requeſted forthwith to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, as a general meeting of the creditors will be held at the houſe of Daniel Grant, on Saturday the 14th of October next, in order to take the moſt neceſſary meaſures for a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate.

10 3/6 w3 MARGARET HUDSON.

September 19, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benoni Holliday, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are required to make payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in legally atteſted, to w3

10 3/6 RICHARD HOLLIDAY, executor.

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable eſtate, by virtue of a deed of truſt from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which ſaid deed of truſt was made by the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in conſequence of the ſaid Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceaſed, having become ſecurity for the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; and for which ſaid debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution iſſued againſt the principal and his ſecurities, for the payment of which, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which ſaid lands lieth adjoining to each other, and ſituate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extenſive range for all kinds of ſtock, with wood ſufficient to ſupport the whole with care. On the premiſes are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, three tobacco houſes, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two ſmall orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be ſold as will beſt ſuit, together or ſeparate; the title thereof is indiſputable. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one other tract of land, it is the preſent reſidence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, quarter, corn houſe, &c. &c. There is likewiſe on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful ſituation, and the ſoil good, and has a never failing ſpring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold on the ſame terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladenſburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling houſe 38 by 28, with three rooms and a paſſage below, two rooms above ſtairs, and brick chimnies, with all neceſſary outhouſes, ſuch as kitchen, negro quarters, ſtables, and tobacco houſes; there are alſo on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling houſe with ſtone chimnies, and all neceſſary outhouſes; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both theſe tenements; the ſoil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is ſo conveniently ſituated to thoſe ſeveral capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And alſo, on Thurſday the 14th of December, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, nineteen valuable country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo all the horſes and cattle, among which are ſome valuable oxen, and all the plantation utenſils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

10 3 35/ FIELDER BOWIE,
ANNE COX, executrix of
Thomas S. Cox.

September 12, 1786.

THE members of the preſbyterian ſociety, near Bladenſburg, Prince-George's county, intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for leave to hold a legacy of £. 100 willed to them by John Brady, deceaſed, agreeable to the conſtitution. 10 3/6 w3

September 13, 1786.

LOST yeſterday, on the main road leading from Broad creek to Port-Tobacco, within three miles of Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, with a depreciation certificate in it, ſigned by Zephaniah Turner, auditor-general, No. 4282, for £. 60 9 4 ſpecie, and dated the 23d of June 1783. All perſons are forewarned from receiving the ſame, as proper ſteps are taken to ſtop it at the treaſury. The certificate was iſſued to Jaſon Jenkins, ſerjeant in the firſt Maryland regiment. Any perſon that ſhould find it and will give me word ſo that I can get it again, ſhall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by w3

10 3/6 JASON JENKINS, living near Piſcataway.

State of Maryland, Auguſt 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying a law may paſs, authoriſing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and ſtate aforeſaid.

5 JOHN HARDCASTLE.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 13, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Pendall, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have claims againſt it are requeſted to bring them legally atteſted, to

3 X MARY TRUEMAN PENDALL, adminiſtratrix.

S. CLARK,

Bookſeller, Stationer, and Book-binder,

In Church-Street, Annapolis,

Has juſt received the following books;

CONSTITUTIONS of the United States,
Gibſon's Surveying,
Salmon's Geogra. Grammar,
Weſt's Mathematics,
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Aſtronomy,
Swan's Architect,
Philoſophical Dictionary,
New Diſpenſatory,
Martin's Philoſoph. grammar,
Moor's Navigation,
Rochefocault's Maxims,
Bollingbroke on the Study of Hiſtory,
Chapoon's Letters,
Young Clerk's Magazine,
Scot's Recueile,
Junius's Letters,
Hume's Dialogues,
More's Eſſays,
Witherſpoon on Money,
Mair's Book Keeping,
Art of Speaking,
Goldſmith's Eſſays,
Mawe's Garden Kalendar,
Freneau's Poems,
Purves's Attempts,
Cullen's Firſt Lines,
Cook's Laſt Voyage,
Cox's Travels,
Rush on Liquors,
Armſtrong on Health,
Order of Cincinnatus,
M'Kingal,
Rigby's Uterine Hæmorrhage,
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine,
Cheſterfield's Letters to his Son,
Plan for Schools,
Sir Henry Clarendon,
Conqueſt of the Heart,
Gregory's Legacy,
Rowe's Exercies of the Head,
Glaſs's Cookery,
Fool of Quality,
Dodd's Thoughts in Priſon,
Tuck's Pantheon,
Pilgrim's Progreſs,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Fiſher's Youngman's Companion,
Dilworth's School-maſter's Aſſiſtant,
Cæſar's Commentaries,
Ovid Delphin,
Cicero Delphini,
Horace Delphini,
Virgil Delphini.

Latin and Engliſh Dictionaries of all kinds; Latin, Greek, and French Grammars; Bibles; Teſtaments and Spelling Books, &c. &c. &c. 2

Auguſt 29, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is PHILL, appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a very black complexion; his apparel is a fearnought jacket much worn; he ſays he belongs to a certain James Baillie, of St. Mary's county; this fellow plays a little on the violin. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away, and pay charges.

3 X FRANCIS WARE, ſheriff of
Charles county.

Charles county, Auguſt 23, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying that honourable body to paſs an act to correct and alter a particular courſe of a tract of land, called Croſman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, ſo as to include the land purchaſed by warrant of reſurvey. 4 8w

JACOB WARE.

Caroline county, Auguſt 15, 1786.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, praying that an act may paſs for the erecting the public buildings of ſaid county at Choptank Bridge. 3

Kent Iſland, Auguſt 31, 1786.

TAKEN up in Cheſapeake bay, oppoſite the mouth of Severn river, a BATTOE, ſixteen feet long, ſix and a half wide, with three oars in her, and has a ring bolt in the ſtem. The owner may have her again by applying to

3 X SAMUEL BLUNTT.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1786.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſwitch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his ſetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flanks, alſo at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horſe to the ſubſcriber, or will give information of him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward. 6w

5 NICHOLAS CARROLL.

George-town, Auguſt 29, 1786.

THE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to preſent a petition to the next general aſſembly, for two inſpections of tobacco, at George-town, in the ſaid county. 3 8w

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Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the deviſe made to her by the will of her late huſband, John Mercer, deceaſed, to her and her heirs for ever.

5 SUSANNA MERCER.

September 7, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to Jonathan Parker, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid.

3 X RACHEL PARKER.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,

THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready cash.

2 DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceased,

PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, situated on Elk-Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has some meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling house almost new 30 feet by 20, with a good stone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each side, fit for overseer and servants. It will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of sale, to shew the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchasers.

2 JOHN MACGILL, PATRICK MACGILL, } executors.

P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Cash or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reasonable credit given.

THE friends and patrons of the DRAMA are respectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the OLD AMERICAN COMPANY, on Monday the second of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the sixteenth, there will be six plays in each week.

2 HALLAM and HENRY.

Alexandria, September 13, 1786.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB races commence on the second Tuesday of October next. 2

September 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held on Monday the second day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly.

2 DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

Chester-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purse of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Wednesday the first day of November next; and on Thursday the second, the residue of the subscriptions will be run for, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may start a horse, mare, or gelding belonging to any other person, provided he pays no consideration for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate if he should win.

The subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the secretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the first day's race; the riders all to be properly dressed. The members of the club are requested to meet at the house of Edward Worrell, in Chester-town, on the day preceding the race precisely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The first day's race will be four mile heats, and the second two mile heats. 2

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel James Footell, deceased, are earnestly requested to make payment by the 20th of October next, those that do not comply with this request will be dealt with, as the law directs, to November court; the demand against said estate require our being thus urgent.

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting
JOSEPH DOWSON, } administrators.

Several young likely negro women for sale. For terms apply to 6w

2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

House Building.

WE, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate, measure and survey any building, and make out bills of scantling, &c. &c, in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reasonable terms. 8w

2 EDWARD VIDLER, ROBERT KEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Evans, on the north side of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay FILLEY, about four years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked or branded, has a black mane and tail, and the near hind foot white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

Charles county, September 11, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to give them a title in fee simple to the lands bequeathed them by William Coomes, late of Charles county, deceased.

WILLIAM COOMES, sen.
RICHARD COOMES,
CLARE THOMPSON,
HANNIFRED SMITH,
EDWARD MILES,
ELIZABETH SMITH,
SARAH GREEN.

2

Chester-town, September 5, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next sitting, to pass an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Isaac Spencer, lately deceased, and the subscriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill seat thereon, and also to empower the guardian of Isaac Spencer, son and heir of Isaac Spencer, deceased, to appropriate a part of the profits of his estate to complete the engagements entered into by his aforesaid father.

2 HANNAH SPENCER, BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

2 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

August 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, at the house of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Susquehanna; it will be sold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of 4 w3

X RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

September 5, 1786.

To be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 12th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladensburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 232 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the sithe, and more may be made at a small expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by w5

3 THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 30th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland. ts

3 DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.

N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. 4 V. S.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a course near Annnapolis, on the second Thursday of November next, weights as usual, any member of the Club may start a horse, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no consideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate, shou'd he win. The members of the Club are desired to pay in their subscriptions for the present year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the first day of November next, and all those gentlemen who are in arrear are most earnestly requested to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, precisely at twelve o'clock. 4

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

9 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.

To be LEASED, for the term of eight years, from the 30th of November next,

TWO houses, with a vacant lot of ground, situate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any person inclinable to lease, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNDHAM, constable of this city, who will treat with any person of character for the same. 3

Baltimore, August 3, 1786.

Was lost, or mislaid,

THE register books belonging to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made use of as testimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Messieurs Hartley and Holtzimer, and supposed to be left in some of the offices at Annapolis, or in the possession of some of the gentlemen concerned in that suit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and seven or eight wide. Any person who will give the subscriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the vestry, and be handsomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving such information.

By order of the vestry,

3X JOHN E. GIST, register of St. Paul's parish.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine forewarning all persons, indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I have and hope ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now broached the matter, I insist on his laying before the public *my conduct* to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is *unjust*, is an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law suits, for I am determined to sue every person that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings in either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

4 THOMAS RUTLAND.

August 17 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

A MAN, that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the printers. 4X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.